# WOMEN

# IN

# THE

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

# LABOUR FORCE

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## INTRODUCTION

The number of women in the paid labour force on Prince Edward Island has rapidly increased in the past several decades. This report will document the increase in the labour force as well as discuss the labour market experiences of women. A variety of data sources will be utilized including the Department of Labour's 1981 Prince Edward Island Employer's Survey.

The first section of the paper will discuss the female participation rates and labour force growth. The second section will describe the labour market experiences of women in terms of both unemployment and employment.

The objective of the report is to provide readers with a document summarizing the labour market experiences of Prince Edward Island women. Hopefully, the report will provide a useful reference document for those involved in women's issues.

## PARTICIPATION RATES

The number of females working or looking for work (which is known as the participation rate) has dramatically increased, Table I presents the female participation rates broken down by age from 1951 - 1982.

TABLE I - P.E.I. FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATES BY AGE: 1951-1982

| AGE | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1976 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overall Female | 18.7 | 24.9 | 38.7 | 43.9 | 46.7 | 47.2 | 46.3 |
| 15-19 | 33.2 | 39.9 | 34.4 | 42.0 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 20-24 | 39.9 | 43.8 | 64.5 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 69.4 | 68.8 |
| 25-34 | 17.8 | 23.6 | 45.1 | 55.1 | 62.2 | 64.5 | 63.1 |
| 35-44 | 15.3 | 26.0 | 42.4 | 55.1 | 60.1 | 62.9 | 61.3 |
| 45-54 | 15.5 | 30.5 | 47.3 | 44.8 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 55-64 | 12.3 | 24.0 | 38.5 | 30.8 | ---- | ---- | ---- |
| 65 + | 5.3 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 8.2 | ---- | ---- | ---- |

SOURCE: 1976 Census 94-802, Labour Force Survey 71-001, 1971 Census 94-704 ●

---- means data not available

There was a tremendous increase in the overall female participation rate from 18.7% in 1951 to 46.3% in 1982 - an increase of almost 30%. The age groups which showed the most significant increase were the 20-24, 25-34, but most notably, the 35-44 age group. In other words, more women between the ages of 20-44 were in the labour force.

Why were more women participating in the labour force? No one definite answer has yet been developed, although a number of different ideas have been proposed. For example, the level of income of the spouse, the presence of a young child in the family, the educational level of the spouse, the changing role of women in society, birth control methods and the growth in service sector employment, have all been suggested as potential influences on the participation rates. For whatever reasons, the female participation rates continued to increase between 1951 and 1981.

In 1982, the female participation rate dropped slightly to 46.3, a decline of almost one percent. It is difficult to pinpoint exactly why this happened but two possible answers could be;

1) the economic recession and
2) people are becoming discouraged when they are unable to find a job after looking for work for an extended period of time.

Nevertheless, the overall female participation rate has traditionally been lower than the overall male rate. For example, in 1982 the overall female participation rate for Prince Edward Island was 46.3% while the male rate was 70.6%. The female participation rates have never exceeded the male rates in any of the age categories.

The most remarkable increase in participation rates however, has been the married women category as more and more are working outside the home. Table II presents the data.

TABLE II - P.E.I. FEMALE ANNUAL PARTICIPATION RATES BY MARITAL STATUS 1951-1979

| YEAR | SINGLE | MARRIED | WIDOWED, DIVORCED SEPARATED |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1951 | 46.2 | 7.1 | 14.8 |
| 1961 | 44.4 | 18.4 | 18.3 |
| 1971 | 47.4 | 38.2 | 22.6 |
| 1978 | 51,9 | 46.0 | 25.5 |
| 1979 | 56.7 | 46.3 | 26.6 |
| 1981 | 55.2 | 49.2 | ---- |
| 1982 | 53.3 | 48.0 | 27.5 |

SOURCE: 1971 Census 94-704
1976 Census, Labour Force Survey Data

As one can see there has been a significant increase in married females' participation rate, from 7.1 percent in 1951 to 48.0 percent in 1982. The participation rates of the other groups also increased but not quite so dramatically.

The overall female participation rate on P.E.I. compares favourably to the rates in other provinces. For example, the P.E.I. rate is the highest in Atlantic Canada and is only 4% below the national overall female participation rates. With higher participation rates, there are more and more women in the labour force (which includes those who are working as well as looking for work). Possibly P.E.I.'s participation rates are the highest in Atlantic Canada because of the availability of short-term employment and the distance to employment opportunities. In comparison to the rest of Canada, proportionately more P.E.I. women would work in agriculture which would reduce the participation rate.

LABOUR FORCE

The size of the labour force is determined by the size of the working age population as well as the participation rates. Given the increases in both of these variables one would expect an increase in the size of the labour force. Table III confirms that the labour force on P.E.I. has grown.

TABLE III - BREAKDOWN OF THE P.E.I. LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND AGE

1951 - 1982

| | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1976 | 1982 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOTH SEXES | 34,189 | 34,339 | 43,565 | 50,600 | 54,000 |
| MALE | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 28,178 | 26,188 | 28,855 | 31,140 | 32,000 |
| 15-19 | 2,748 | 2,312 | 3,295 | 3,715 | --- |
| 20-24 | 3,133 | 2,895 | 4,345 | 4,390 | 5,000 |
| 25-34 | 6,146 | 5,251 | 5,840 | 7,605 | 9,000 |
| 35-44 | 5,892 | 5,255 | 5,115 | 5,500 | 6,000 |
| 45-54 | 4,440 | 5,029 | 4,780 | 4,675 | 5,000 |
| 55-64 | 3,411 | 3,391 | 3,915 | 3,750 | --- |
| 64 + | 2,408 | 2,055 | 565 | 1,510 | --- |
| FEMALE | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 6,011 | 8,151 | 14,715 | 19,460 | 22,000 |
| 15-19 | 1,366 | 1,282 | 1,945 | 2,770 | --- |
| 20-24 | 1,282 | 1,337 | 2,930 | 3,495 | 4,000 |
| 25-34 | 1,133 | 1,253 | 2,680 | 4,510 | 6,000 |
| 35-44 | 852 | 1,480 | 2,205 | 3,230 | 4,000 |
| 45-54 | 659 | 1,518 | 2,520 | 2,730 | --- |
| 55-64 | 460 | 891 | 1,815 | 2,105 | --- |
| 65 + | 259 | 390 | 620 | 620 | --- |

SOURCE: 1976 Census, 1971 Census, 94,704, Labour Force Survye 1980 Annual Averages.

--- Data not available.

As one can see the number of women in the labour force increased by 16,000 between 1951 and 1982, while the number of males increased by only 4,000. The female age group showing the most significant increase is the 20-44 age category. Thus the number of women in the labour force has more than tripled in the last thirty years. This same trend of the increasing number of females in the labour force is apparent in Canadian data as well.

As the labour force has grown, the number who are employed and the number who are unemployed has increased. The following section will attempt to analyze and explain patterns in female unemployment as well as employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There are two different data sources for information on the unemployed - one being survey data, the other administrative data. The survey data are generated by Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, however the data for P.E.I. are extremely limited as a result of the size of the P.E.I. labour force. The second source of information is that of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's (C.E.I.C.) administrative data based on the number of people drawing Unemployment Insurance. (See Appendix A for a description of the different data sources.)

The only data available on unemployment for P.E.I. from the Labour Force Survey is the overall unemployment rate, therefore only data from the C.E.I.C. data base will be discussed. These data include the occupation, age and payment data such as weekly benefit rate, insured weeks and weeks on claim. The first area of emphasis, however, is the total number of females drawing unemployment insurance.

TABLE IV - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS ON P.E.I. BY MONTH

1980 - 1982

| | TOTAL | MALE | PERCENT | FEMALE | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | | | | | |
| January | | | | | |
| February | 12,362 | 7,875 | 63.7 | 4,487 | 36.3 |
| March | 12,644 | 8,162 | 64.6 | 4,452 | 35.3 |
| April | 12,696 | 8,230 | 64.9 | 4,466 | 35.2 |
| May | 12,438 | 8,088 | 65.1 | 4,350 | 34.3 |
| June | 8,464 | 4,912 | 58.1 | 3,552 | 42.0 |
| July | | | | | |
| August | 7,344 | 4,025 | 54.8 | 3,319 | 45.2 |
| September | 6,760 | 3,712 | 55.0 | 3,048 | 45.1 |
| October | 7,091 | 3,794 | 53.5 | 3,297 | 46.5 |
| November | 7,836 | 4,155 | 53.1 | 3,681 | 47.0 |
| December | 10,633 | 6,322 | 59.5 | 4,311 | 40.6 |
| 1981 | | | | | |
| January | 13,478 | 8,014 | 59.5 | 5,056 | 37.6 |
| February | 14,473 | 8,903 | 61.6 | 5,270 | 36.5 |
| March | 13,401 | 8,582 | 64.1 | 4,819 | 36.0 |
| April | 14,464 | 8,909 | 61.9 | 5,333 | 36.9 |
| May | 13,003 | 8,176 | 62.9 | 4,827 | 37.2 |
| June | 9,885 | 5,875 | 59.5 | 4,010 | 40.6 |
| July | 8,949 | 4,963 | 55.5 | 3,986 | 44.6 |
| August | 8,443 | 4,617 | 54.7 | 3,826 | 45.4 |
| September | 8,307 | 4,593 | 55.3 | 3,714 | 44.7 |
| October | 8,253 | 4,531 | 54.9 | 3,722 | 45.1 |
| November | 9,925 | 5,610 | 56.6 | 4,315 | 43.5 |
| December | 12,319 | 7,409 | 60.2 | 4,910 | 39.9 |

TABLE IV - CONTINUED

| | TOTAL | MALE | PERCENT | FEMALE | PERCENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982 | | | | | |
| January | 14,906 | 9,016 | 60.5 | 5,578 | 37.4 |
| February | 15,740 | 9,647 | 61.3 | 5,828 | 37.0 |
| March | 15,659 | 9,682 | 61.8 | 5,855 | 37.4 |
| April | 14,861 | 9,450 | 63.6 | 5,411 | 36.4 |
| May | 13,211 | 7,961 | 60.3 | 5,250 | 39.7 |
| June | 11,257 | 6,529 | 58.0 | 4,728 | 42.0 |
| July | 10,495 | 5,967 | 56.9 | 4,528 | 43.1 |
| August | 10,159 | 5,771 | 56.8 | 4,388 | 43.2 |
| September | 9,891 | 5,627 | 56.9 | 4,264 | 43.1 |
| October | 10,051 | 5,598 | 55.7 | 4,453 | 44.3 |
| November | 11,736 | 6,811 | 58.0 | 4,925 | 42.0 |
| December | 14,766 | 9,186 | 62.2 | 5,580 | 37.8 |

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission administrative data.

As Table IV demonstrates, those drawing unemployment insurance is a seasonal phenomena with totals ranging from 8,000 in the summer to 14,000 in the winter. The number of males drawing unemployment ranges from 4,000 to 8,000 in the course of a year, while the number of females drawing unemployment ranges from 3,000 to 5,000. The number of females on unemployment insurance is smaller than the number of males, however, males out number females in the labour force.

Clearly, the number of male and female unemployment insurance claimants is increasing, for example, the number of people drawing unemployment insurance grew from 12,319 to 14,766 between December 1981 - December 1982 - an increase of 2,447 claimants. The female portion of the claims range from 37 to 44%

depending on the month. Females tend to account for more of the claimants in the June to December period, which suggests that women tend to draw unemployment insurance for longer periods of time.

There are other data available on the characteristics of those drawing unemployment insurance, specifically age, payment data and occupation.

AGE

The average age of those who are unemployed tends to be approximately 33. Both males and females have much the same average age, however in some months females on average are one year older than the males.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PAYMENT DATA

The payment data can be briefly summarized as follows. Males tend to have a higher weekly benefit rate (which is the amount of money received) than do females. For example, in September, 1982, males averaged $147.00 per week while females averaged $107.00, 37% less than males. As well, the male average weekly earnings (the average amount made in an insured week) is considerably more than the female, for example males earned $245.00 while females earned $178.00. Males and females had approximately the same number of insured weeks (that is weeks worked in the 52 weeks prior to the claim), but females tend to stay on claim longer. Even though women seem to stay on claim longer, the total benefits paid to females is less than males as a result of the males higher weekly benefit rate.

Some of the trends identified in the analysis of unemployment will become more readily apparent in the consideration of employment.

STRUCTURE OF THE EMPLOYED PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LABOUR FORCE: PATTERNS OF WORK

Statistics Canada, through their annual Work Patterns Survey estimates the length of time both males

and females were unemployed as well as employed.

Females in the employed P.E.I. labour force , according to survey results,on the average,tend to be younger than males (33 as compared to 35). This lower average is a result of proportionately more females being under the age of 24. This relationship holds true when one compares the 1981 annual averages from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey.

On P.E.I. in 1980, males were employed an average of 23.5 weeks compared to female employment of 19.3 weeks. On the other hand, males were unemployed for 17.6 weeks and females for 14.9 weeks.

This particular relationship also is found in the 1981 P.E.I. Employer's Survey data where it was found that 27% of the males worked part year and 30% of the females worked only part of the year. Therefore, males would be employed for longer periods of time as the Statistics Canada data suggested.

The 1981 P.E.I. Employer's Survey was conducted by the P.E.I. Department of Labour. A questionnaire was sent out to all firms except fishermen, tourism operators, government (some departments) and religious organizations. Data are available on approximately 11,000 employees and 1,200 firms.

The following sections of the paper will discuss the 1981 P.E.I. Employer's Survey results on the various characteristics of the employed P.E.I. labour force.

## AGE AND SEX

Employers were asked to indicate the year of birth for their employees which was used to calculate their ages. Table V presents the Employer Survey results.

TABLE V - AGE AND SEX

| AGE | TOTAL | MALE | PERCENTAGE | FEMALE | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15-19 | 1,016 | 543 | 9.8 | 518 | 12.8 |
| 20-24 | 1,716 | 858 | 15.5 | 858 | 21.2 |
| 25-34 | 2,798 | 1,707 | 30.8 | 1,091 | 26.9 |
| 35-44 | 1,884 | 1,172 | 21.1 | 712 | 17.6 |
| 45-54 | 1,383 | 801 | 14.5 | 582 | 14.4 |
| 55-64 | 774 | 475 | 8.6 | 299 | 7.4 |
| TOTAL | 9,616 | 5,556 | 100 | 4,060 | 100 |

SOURCE: 1981 P.E.I. Employer Survey - Question 6

Approximately 48% of those females in the Employer's Survey were between the ages of 20-34. As one might expect those aged 15-19 and 55-64 did not account for a significant percentage of those employed. Clearly the age distribution of the males and females differ, which is probably a result of the industries that were represented in the survey.

HOURS OF WORK

Males on the average worked 41 hours per week based on data from approximately 6,000 employees, however, females worked approximately 35 hours. The lower female average could be due to the fact that 22% of the females in the survey worked part-time (30 hours or less) whereas only 6% of the males did. Males tended to work more hours than females as 50% of the males worked 40 hours per week while 30% of the females worked the same number of hours.

Table VI presents the data.

TABLE VI - STANDARD HOURS OF WORK BROKEN DOWN BY SEX

| HOURS | TOTAL | PERCENTAGE | MALE | PERCENTAGE | FEMALE | PERCENTAGE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 or less | 748 | 7.2 | 238 | 31.9 | 510 | 68.2 |
| 21-29 | 387 | 3.8 | 76 | 19.7 | 311 | 80.4 |
| 30-35 | 925 | 9.0 | 349 | 37.8 | 576 | 62.3 |
| 36-40 | 6,246 | 60.2 | 3,718 | 59.6 | 2,528 | 40.5 |
| 41-50 | 1,732 | 16.7 | 1,299 | 75.0 | 433 | 25.0 |
| 51 - | 341 | 3.3 | 307 | 90.1 | 34 | 10.0 |

SOURCE: 1981 P.E.I. Employer's Survey - Question VI

As one can see, males tend to work longer hours than females. Females outnumber males in each of the categories below 35 hours per week, however the reverse is true in the over 36 hours category.

Females also tend to work in different occupations from males as Table VII demonstrates. The figures represent the results from the 1981 P.E.I. Employer's Survey and in no way reflect the total numbers employed in each of the occupations.

TABLE VII - OCCUPATION BY SEX

| | | MALE | PERCENTAGE | FEMALE | PERCENTAGE | WOMEN AS % OF THE TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Managerial | 11 | 1,209 | 16.8 | 347 | 7.9 | 25.3 |
| Natural Sciences | 21 | 137 | 2.3 | 22 | .5 | 13.9 |
| Social Sciences | 23 | 32 | .6 | 37 | .9 | 53.7 |
| Teaching | 27 | 98 | 1.6 | 82 | 1.9 | 45.6 |
| Medicine & Health | 31 | 46 | .8 | 263 | 6.0 | 85.2 |
| Artistic | 33 | 29 | .5 | 17 | .4 | 37.0 |
| Clerical | 41 | 684 | 11.2 | 1,792 | 40.5 | 72.4 |
| Sales | 51 | 522 | 8.5 | 657 | 14.9 | 56.2 |
| Service | 61 | 365 | 6.0 | 429 | 9.7 | 46.0 |
| Farming | 71 | 254 | 4.2 | 54 | 1.3 | 17.6 |
| Forestry | 75 | 16 | .3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Processing | 81/82 | 218 | 3.6 | 259 | 5.9 | 54.3 |
| Machining | 83 | 157 | 2.6 | 28 | .7 | 15.2 |
| Product Fabrication | 85 | 487 | 8.0 | 85 | 2.0 | 15.0 |
| Construction Trades | 87 | 729 | 11.9 | 1 | .1 | .2 |
| Transport | 91 | 433 | 7.1 | 9 | .2 | 2.1 |
| Material Handling | 93 | 167 | 2.8 | 101 | 2.3 | 37.7 |
| Other crafts | 95 | 115 | 1.9 | 31 | .7 | 21.3 |
| Occupations n.e.c. | 99 | 621 | 10.2 | 212 | 4.8 | 25.8 |
| TOTAL | | 6,139 | | 4,427 | | |

SOURCE: 1981 Employer's Survey - Question VI

Women outnumber men in the social sciences, medicine and health, clerical, sales and processing occupations which include the traditionally female occupations such as secretaries, clerks and nurses. Females represent a very small proportion of the numbers employed in the traditionally male occupations such as managers, machinists, construction trades and transportation occupations. In 1971 women outnumbered men in teaching, medicine and health and clerical occupations.

It is apparent then, based on the survey results, that women continue to be employed in traditionally

female occupations. Appendix B presents two tables, the first is 1971 census data on employment by occupation and 1981 Labour Force Survey data, the second is a breakout of various occupations by number employed in 1971. It should be mentioned that the Employer's Survey data broken down by detailed occupations is not included in the Appendix as it is not directly comparable to the census results. This is because the survey does not attempt to make estimates of the total number employed but instead reports the results of those employees whose employers returned the survey.

In summary, it is apparent that females tend to be employed in the traditionally female occupations and little has changed since 1971. Other data on the nature of female employment are also available such as whether or not females are unionized, their tenure and wage rates.

UNIONIZATION

As one might expect, males are more likely to be unionized than are females (25% as compared to 20%) however, the majority of Islanders whether male or female are not unionized.

TENURE

Employers were asked to indicate the year the employee was hired for his/her present job. On average, males were in their present jobs for approximately 5.5 years whereas females were in their current jobs for nearly four years. Thus, the males, on the average were in their current positions for a longer period of time than females. This could be a result of females assuming family responsibilities. On the other hand, males tend to work longer hours and remain in the same job for longer periods of time. Thus, females tended to be in their current position for a shorter period of time than males.

WAGE RATES

Data are available from the Employer's Survey on wage rates, however, it is difficult to compare the results across occupations. Employers were given the option of selecting the interval for the wage rates for instance, weekly, hourly, bi-weekly, monthly or annually. Hence the employer may have selected weekly for one occupation while another selected hourly.

As well, there were problems in the responses as some employers recorded an hourly wage rate but checked off weekly to indicate the frequency of pay. Nevertheless, it is possible to make some broad statements about wage rates.

Wage rate analysis in the past as well as the present has demonstrated that males make more money than females. Surveys conducted by Statistics Canada such as the recent follow-up of 1976 university and community college graduates show that males on the average make more than females. For example, P.E.I. female community college graduates made $10,900 on average, while P.E.I. males made $12,000; P.E.I. female university graduates made $12,600 while P.E.I. males made $13,700. (See Statistics Canada's Job Market Reality for Post Secondary Graduates Catalogue 81-572 for a detailed discussion of the Statistics Canada survey and results).

The overall average hourly wage was $6.82 for males and $5.65 for females; a difference of $1.20. As well, when one compares hourly wage rates by occupation one finds that males on the average tend to make more money than females. However, it is difficult to find an occupation where the number of males and females is approximately equal. Sales Clerk is one occupation where the number of males and females is not equal (males - 163, females - 509) but nevertheless can be

compared.

It was found in the Employer's Survey that males made $4.61 per hour on the average whereas females made 40 cents less at $4.21 per hour. The advantage of using average wage per hour is that it removes the possibility that the male and female differential could be explained by different number of hours worked per week. Wage rates for females for selected typically "female" occupations are as follows: registered nursing attendents ($5.01), typists and clerk typists ($5.10), office clerks ($5.21), Sales clerks ($4.21), fish canning ($3.31). Wage rates for some of the typically "male" occupations are somewhat higher: construction electricians ($8.50), carpenters ($7.71), pipefitting and plumbing ($9.40), truck drivers ($5.94), labourers ($5.32).

Thus, males average $1.20 an hour more than females average, and males may make more money than females even though they are doing the same work. (This issue has been addressed in the discussion of sexual equality in the workplace by many women's groups).

SUMMARY

- Female participation rates have increased from 18.7% in 1951 to 46.3% in 1982.
- The participation rate for married females has increased from 7.1 in 1951 to 48.0 in 1982.
- Female participation rates are still lower than male rates.
- The number of women in the labour force increased by 16,000 between 1951 and 1982.
- There are more males than females on unemployment insurance.
- The average age of the unemployed female is 33.
- Females have lower weekly insured earnings and overall make less than males on unemployment insurance.

- According to 1981 P.E.I. Employer Survey results employed women on the average tend to be younger than men.
- Males work an average of 41 hours per week whereas females work 35.
- Males on average are employed and unemployed for longer periods of time than are females.
- Twenty-two percent of the females in the survey worked 30 hours or less per week compared to 6% of the males.
- Females outnumber males in the social sciences, medicine and health, clerical, sales and processing occupations.
- Females represent a very small portion of the number employed in occupations such as manager, machinist, electrician or truck driver.
- Women tend to occupy the same occupations in 1982 as in 1971.
- Males are more likely to unionized than females.
- Males, on average were in their current position for a longer period of time than females.
- Females make on the average $5.65 per hour while males make $6.82 - a difference of $1.20 per hour.
- Although males and females are doing the same work, males may be paid more than females.

## APPENDIX A

### UNEMPLOYMENT DATA SOURCES

There are two different data sources on unemployment. One data source is the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (CEIC) administrative data base on unemployment insurance claimants. The other data source is Statistics Canada's labour force survey estimates, generated on a monthly basis.

There are substantial differences between the two definitions used by CEIC and Statistics Canada; for example, the labour force survey in their definition would include those not eligible for unemployment insurance due to exhausting their claim or failing to qualify. On the other hand, the labour force survey questionnaire might not capture those drawing unemployment insurance as being unemployed. For example, a person might not be looking for work because he/she thinks there is none available which would mean he/she is classified as not in the labour force.[1]

The labour force survey definition of the unemployed is based on the concepts of looking for work and availability to work. Fishermen, for example, who go on unemployment insurance on an annual basis would be classified as not in the labour force, hence the difference in definition accounts for some of the discrepancy between the figures.

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1 The unemployed in the labour force survey are defined as follows, "those persons who during the reference week:

a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks (ending with reference week) and were available for work;

b) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had been on layoff for 26 weeks or less and were available for work; and

c) had not actively looked for work in the past four weeks but had a new job to start in four weeks or less from reference week and were available for work.

APPENDIX B

P.E.I. EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

1971, 1980

| Occupation | 1971 Total | 1971 Male | 1971 Female | 1981 Total | 1981 Male | 1981 Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All Occupations | 42,995 | 28,615 | 14,385 | 48,000 | 29,000 | 19,000 |
| Managerial Administrative and Related Occupations | 1,205 | 960 | 245 | | | |
| Occupations in Natural Sciences Engineering & Mathematics | 640 | 575 | 60 | | | |
| Occupations in Social Sciences & Related Fields | 280 | 150 | 130 | 16,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Occupations in Religion | 225 | 155 | 70 | | | |
| Teaching & Related Occupations | 1,930 | 555 | 1,380 | | | |
| Occupations in Medicine & Health | 1,810 | 410 | 1,395 | | | |
| Artistic, Literacy, Recreational & Related Occupations | 285 | 220 | 65 | | | |
| Clerical & Related Occupations | 4,225 | 1,295 | 2,925 | 6,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 |
| Sales Occupations | 3,430 | 2,375 | 1,055 | 4,000 | . . . | . . . |
| Service Occupations | 5,710 | 2,900 | 2,810 | 7,000 | . . . | . . . |
| Farming, Horticultural & Animal Husbandry Occupations | 6,105 | 5,105 | 1,000 | | | |
| Fishing, Hunting, Trapping & Related Occupations | 2,195 | 2,145 | 55 | 9,000 | 8,000 | 1,000 |
| Forestry & Logging Occupations | 125 | 125 | - | | | |
| Mining & Quarrying Including Oil & Gas Field Occupations | 55 | 55 | - | | | |
| Processing Occupations | 2,360 | 1,340 | 1,025 | 5,000 | 4,000 | . . . |
| Machining & Related Occupations | 325 | 320 | 5 | | | |

Appendix B (Con't) ...

| Occupation | Total | 1971 Male | Female | Total | 1981 Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Product Fabricating, Assembling & Repairing Occupations | 1,275 | 1,170 | 105 | | | |
| Construction Trades Occupations | 3,245 | 3,220 | 20 | | | |
| Transport Equipment Operating Occupations | 1,810 | 1,785 | 25 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Materials Handling & Related Occupations n.e.c. | 690 | 595 | 100 | . . . | . . . | . . . |
| Other Crafts & Equipment Operating Occupations | 295 | 275 | 25 | | | |
| Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified | 690 | 590 | 105 | | | |
| Occupations not Stated | 4,085 | 2,305 | 1,780 | | | |

Source: 1971 Census 94-736, Labour Force Survey 1980, 71-001

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION, 1971

| Occupation | Number | Percentage of the Subtotal |
|---|---|---|
| All Occupations | 14,385 | |
| Clerical | 2,930 | |
| Stenography, Typing | 950 | 6.6 |
| Bookkeeping, Account | 825 | 5.7 |
| Material Recording | 80 | 0.5 |
| Library | | |
| Reception, Information | 455 | 3.1 |
| Other | 490 | 3.4 |

(Con't) . . .

| Occupation | Number | Percentage of the Subtotal |
|---|---|---|
| Service | 2,815 | |
| Food and Beverage | 1,070 | |
| Supervisors | 85 | 0.5 |
| Chefs and Cooks | 270 | 1.8 |
| Waitresses | 600 | 4.1 |
| Other | 100 | 0.69 |
| Lodging | 275 | 1.9 |
| Personal Service | 900 | |
| Hairdressers | 180 | 1.2 |
| Babysitters | 100 | 0.6 |
| Other | 575 | 3.9 |
| Apparel and Furnishings | 55 | 0.3 |
| Other | 490 | 3.4 |
| Medicine and Health | 1,400 | |
| Nursing Therapy | 1,255 | |
| Supervisors | 125 | 0.86 |
| Nurses | 445 | 3.0 |
| Nurses in Training | 100 | 0.69 |
| Nursing Assistants | 265 | 1.8 |
| Nurses Aides | 240 | 1.6 |
| Nursing Therapy | 55 | 0.38 |
| Other | 140 | 0.97 |
| Teaching | 1,380 | |
| Elementary and Secondary | 1,250 | 8.6 |
| Elementary, Kindergarten | 830 | 5.7 |
| Secondary | 330 | 2.2 |
| Other | 145 | 1.0 |

(Con't) . . .

| Occupation | Number | Percentage of the Subtotal |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | 1,055 | |
| Supervisors | 135 | 0.93 |
| Sales Persons | 55 | 0.38 |
| Sales Clerks | 780 | 5.4 |

Source: 1971 Census 94-730, Calculations done by Dept. of Labour